=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	92.38	1781.15

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.12	-96.97

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:11:32 ON 01 MAY 2000
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 APR 2000 HIGHEST RN 263382-42-9

Zumbach
242343

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 APR 2000 HIGHEST RN 263382-42-9

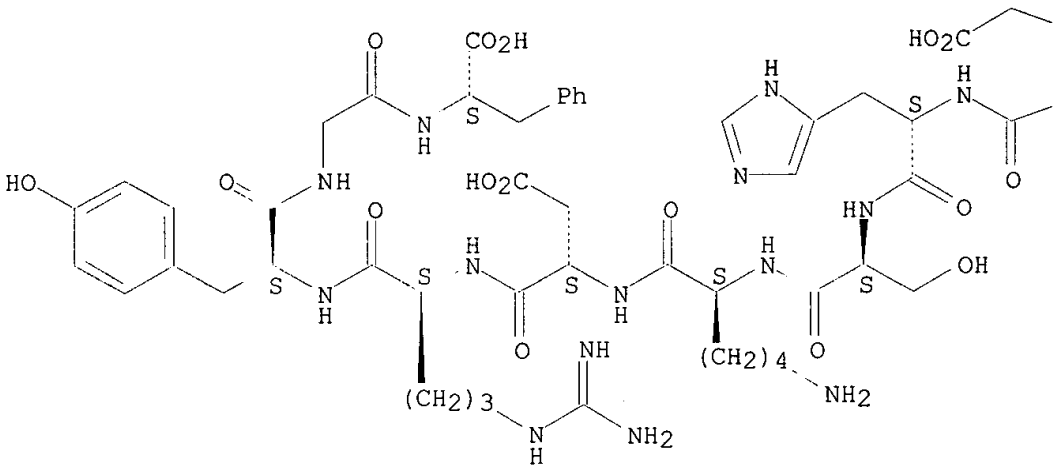
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 11, 2000

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

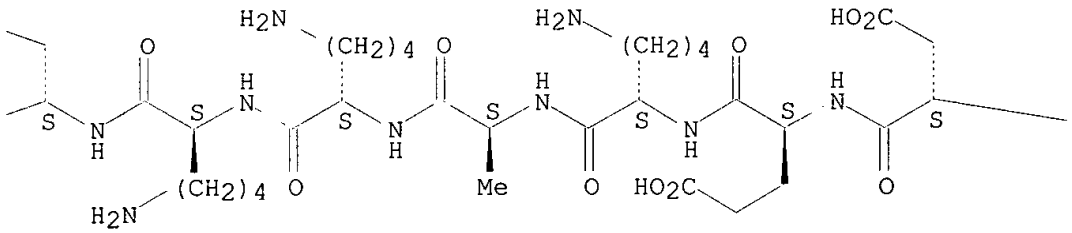
Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT for details.

```
=> e lipoheptapeptide/cn 5

E1            1     LIPOGRAMMISTIN A/CN
E2            1     LIPOGRAMMISTINE A/CN
E3            0 --> LIPOHEPTAPEPTIDE/CN
E4            1     LIPOHEXIN/CN
E5            1     LIPOHYDROPEROXIDASE/CN

=> e lipopeptide/cn 5

E1            1     LIPOPEG 4DL/CN
E2            1     LIPOPEG 4S/CN
E3            0 --> LIPOPEPTIDE/CN
E4            1     LIPOPEPTIDE (PIG PULMONARY SURFACTANT-ASSOCD. PEPTIDE
MOIETY
                     REDUCED)/CN
E5            1     LIPOPEPTIDE (PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA CLONE PLP218 GENE LPPL
P
                     RECURSOR PROTEIN MOIETY)/CN

=> s lipopeptide?/cn

L1            3 LIPOPEPTIDE?/CN

=> d ide can 1-3


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 3  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN   132112-84-6  REGISTRY
CN   Lipopeptide (Pseudomonas aeruginosa clone pLP218 gene lppL protein
     moiety) (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
MF   C133 H205 N37 O41 S
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.
```

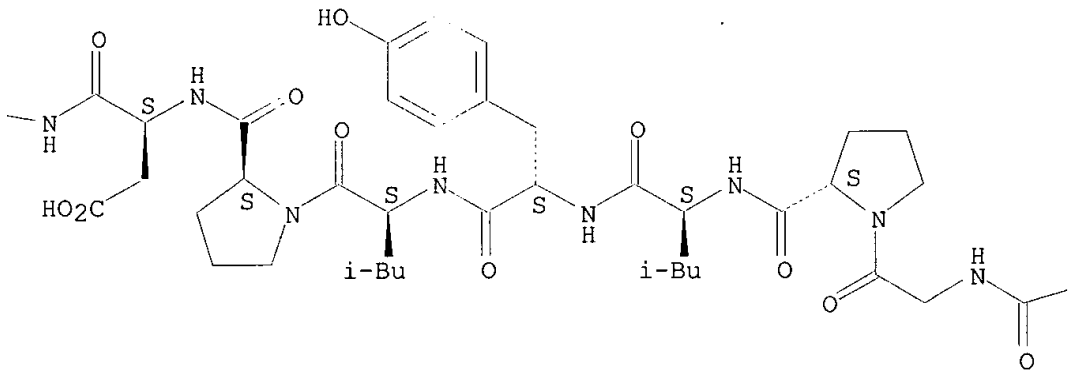
PAGE 1-A

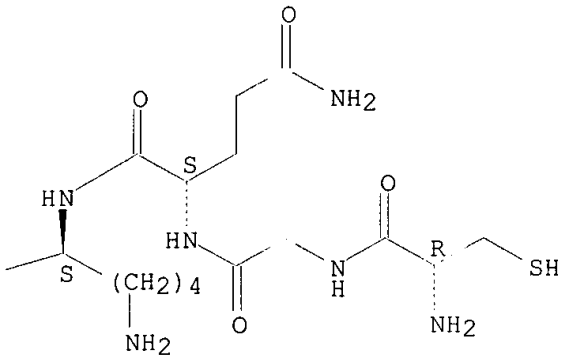


PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C





1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 114:56415

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 131688-35-2 REGISTRY
CN **Lipopeptide (Pseudomonas aeruginosa clone pLP218 gene lppL precursor protein moiety) (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF C232 H369 N61 O63 S2
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 114:56415

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 114094-28-9 REGISTRY
CN L-Leucine,
L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-prolyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-
L-prolyl-L-valyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-

leucyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-

valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-valyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-
L-leucyl-L-methionylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Lipopeptide (pig pulmonary surfactant-assocd. peptide moiety reduced)**
CN Protein SP-C (pig pulmonary surfactant-associated)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF C175 H315 N43 O37 S3
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

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*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
               8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
               1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
               8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE   1:  129:272008

REFERENCE   2:  126:313761

REFERENCE   3:  125:132784

REFERENCE   4:  124:30422

REFERENCE   5:  123:3918

REFERENCE   6:  122:309140

REFERENCE   7:  122:309115

REFERENCE   8:  108:200401


=> s e[liv]l[va]dl/sqsp

L2          298 E[LIV]L[VA]DL/SQSP

=> s l2(l)(cyclo or cyclic)

       2468195 CYCLO
            11 CYCLOS
       2468195 CYCLO
                 (CYCLO OR CYCLOS)
         74592 CYCLIC
L3           0 L2(L)(CYCLO OR CYCLIC)

=> fil medl,caplus,biosis,embase,wpids;s l2

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    40.77    1821.92

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -96.97

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:13:56 ON 01 MAY 2000

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:13:56 ON 01 MAY 2000
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COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:13:56 ON 01 MAY 2000
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:13:56 ON 01 MAY 2000
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```

L4 0 FILE MEDLINE
L5 131 FILE CAPLUS
L6 5 FILE BIOSIS
L7 0 FILE EMBASE
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L8 0 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9 136 L2

=> s l9 and lipid envelop? virus

L10 0 FILE MEDLINE
L11 1 FILE CAPLUS
L12 0 FILE BIOSIS
L13 0 FILE EMBASE
L14 0 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15 1 L9 AND LIPID ENVELOP? VIRUS

=> d cbib abs hit

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
1998:126274 Document No. 128:188618 Antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**
. Vollenbroich, Dirk; Vater, Joachim; Pauli, Georg; Kamp, Roza Maria (Vollenbroich, Dirk, Germany; Vater, Joachim; Pauli, Georg; Kamp, Roza Maria). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9806744 A1 19980219, 44 pp. DESIGNATED STATES:
W: AU, CA, JP, US; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (German). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1997-EP4353 19970811. PRIORITY: DE 1996-19633684 19960812.

AB The invention relates to an extremely efficient inactivating process for **lipid envelopped virus** such as Herpes virus and retrovirus in - mainly pharmaceutical - biol. or biotechnol. products and in cell cultures, wherein a cyclic lipopeptide or a lipopeptide mixt. or salts or esters thereof are added in certain concns. It appeared that lipopeptides have a surprisingly strong inactivating power on **lipid envelopped virus** and the addnl. advantage of very low in vivo toxicity, such that eliminating the inactivation agent in pharmaceutical products would no longer be necessary. The invention relates also to new antivirus lipopeptides pertaining to the surfactin group. A surfactin mixt. was isolated from Bacillus subtilis and the individual surfactins were sepd. and characterized. Four new surfactins were identified. Mono- and diesters of the surfactins were prepd. and tested for antiviral activity. Certain monoesters at 40 .mu.M concns. inactivated by a factor of >104 swine herpesvirus and Semliki forest virus after 20 min incubation. The virus-inactivation rate increases linearly as a function of temp.

TI Antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**

AB The invention relates to an extremely efficient inactivating process for **lipid envelopped virus** such as Herpes virus and retrovirus in - mainly pharmaceutical - biol. or biotechnol. products and in cell cultures, wherein a cyclic lipopeptide or a lipopeptide mixt. or salts or esters thereof are added in certain concns. It appeared that lipopeptides have a surprisingly strong inactivating power on **lipid envelopped virus** and the addnl.

advantage of very low in vivo toxicity, such that eliminating the inactivation agent in pharmaceutical products would no longer be necessary. The invention relates also to new antivirus lipopeptides pertaining to the surfactin group. A surfactin mixt. was isolated from Bacillus subtilis and the individual surfactins were sepd. and characterized. Four new surfactins were identified. Mono- and diesters of the surfactins were prepd. and tested for antiviral activity. Certain monoesters at 40 .mu.M concns. inactivated by a factor of >104 swine herpesvirus and Semliki forest virus after 20 min incubation. The virus-inactivation rate increases linearly as a function of temp.

IT Antiviral agents
Bovine herpesvirus 1
Human herpesvirus
Human herpesvirus 1
Human herpesvirus 2
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human immunodeficiency virus 2
Saimiriine herpesvirus 1
Semliki Forest virus
Simian immunodeficiency virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus
(antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

IT Lipopeptides
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclic; antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

IT Animal virus
(immunodeficiency; antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

IT Animal virus
Virus
(lipid-encapsulated; antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

IT **203726-17-4P 203726-20-9P 203726-23-2P**
203726-26-5P 203726-29-8P 203726-32-3P
203726-35-6P 203726-37-8P 203726-41-4P
203726-45-8P 203726-48-1P 203726-51-6P
203726-54-9P 203741-83-7P 203741-85-9P
203741-87-1P 203741-89-3P 203741-90-6P
203741-92-8P 203741-94-0P 203741-96-2P
203741-97-3P 203741-99-5P 203742-00-1P
203742-02-3P 203742-04-5P 203742-05-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

IT **203726-04-9P 203726-06-1P 203726-09-4P**
203726-12-9P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antiviral cyclic lipopeptides and their use in inactivating **lipid envelopped viruses**)

=> s (cyclic or cyclo)(1)(lipopeptide or lipoheptapeptide)

L16 48 FILE MEDLINE

```
L17         100 FILE CAPLUS
L18          59 FILE BIOSIS
L19          53 FILE EMBASE
L20          18 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21         278 (CYCLIC OR CYCLO)(L)(LIPOPEPTIDE OR LIPOHEPTAPEPTIDE)

=> s l21 and lipid envelop? virus

L22           0 FILE MEDLINE
L23           1 FILE CAPLUS
L24           0 FILE BIOSIS
L25           0 FILE EMBASE
L26           0 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L27           1 L21 AND LIPID ENVELOP? VIRUS

=> s l27 not l15

L28           0 FILE MEDLINE
L29           0 FILE CAPLUS
L30           0 FILE BIOSIS
L31           0 FILE EMBASE
L32           0 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L33           0 L27 NOT L15

=> s l21 and (herpes or hsv or bhv or immunodeficienc? or hiv or siv or
vesicular stomatitis virus or vsv or semliki forest virus or sfv)

L34           2 FILE MEDLINE
L35           5 FILE CAPLUS
L36           3 FILE BIOSIS
L37           2 FILE EMBASE
L38           2 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L39          14 L21 AND (HERPES OR HSV OR BHV OR IMMUNODEFICIENC? OR HIV OR
SIV
                OR VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS OR VSV OR SEMLIKI FOREST VIRUS
OR
                SFV)

=> dup rem l39

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L39
L40            7 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs 1-7


L40  ANSWER 1 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
1998:126274   Document No. 128:188618  Antiviral cyclic
     lipopeptides and their use in inactivating lipid envelopped
     viruses. Vollenbroich, Dirk; Vater, Joachim; Pauli, Georg; Kamp, Roza
     Maria (Vollenbroich, Dirk, Germany; Vater, Joachim; Pauli, Georg; Kamp,
     Roza Maria).  PCT Int. Appl. WO 9806744 A1 19980219, 44 pp.  DESIGNATED
     STATES: W:  AU, CA, JP, US; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
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IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (German). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1997-EP4353 19970811. PRIORITY: DE 1996-19633684 19960812.

AB The invention relates to an extremely efficient inactivating process for lipid envelopped virus such as **Herpes** virus and retrovirus in - mainly pharmaceutical - biol. or biotechnol. products and in cell cultures, wherein a **cyclic lipopeptide** or a **lipopeptide** mixt. or salts or esters thereof are added in certain concns. It appeared that **lipopeptides** have a surprisingly strong inactivating power on lipid envelopped virus and the addnl. advantage of very low in vivo toxicity, such that eliminating the inactivation agent in pharmaceutical products would no longer be necessary. The invention relates also to new antivirus **lipopeptides** pertaining to the surfactin group. A surfactin mixt. was isolated from Bacillus subtilis and the individual surfactins were sepd. and characterized. Four new surfactins were identified. Mono- and diesters of the surfactins were prepd. and tested for antiviral activity. Certain monoesters at 40 .mu.M concns. inactivated by a factor of >104 swine herpesvirus and **Semliki forest virus** after 20 min incubation. The virus-inactivation rate increases linearly as a function of temp.

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1

97467281 Document Number: 97467281. Mechanism of inactivation of enveloped viruses by the biosurfactant surfactin from Bacillus subtilis. Vollenbroich D; Ozel M; Vater J; Kamp R M; Pauli G. (Max-Volmer-Institut fur Biophysikalische Chemie und Biochemie, Fachgebiet Biochemie und Molekulare Biolopgie, Technische Universitat Berlin, Franklinstrasse 29, 10587 Berlin, Germany.) BIOLOGICALS, (1997 Sep) 25 (3) 289-97. Journal code: AMW. ISSN: 1045-1056. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB The antiviral activity of surfactin, a **cyclic lipopeptide** antibiotic and biosurfactant produced by Bacillus subtilis, was determined for a broad spectrum of different viruses, **Semliki Forest virus** (**SFV**), **herpes** simplex virus (**HSV**-1, **HSV**-2), suid **herpes** virus (SHV-1), **vesicular stomatitis virus** (**VSV**), simian **immunodeficiency** virus (**SIV**), feline calicivirus (FCV), murine encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV). In vitro experiments showed biphasic virus inactivation kinetics for enveloped viruses during treatment. Inactivation of enveloped viruses, especially **herpes**- and retroviruses, was much more efficient than that of non-enveloped viruses. For those viruses susceptible to its action, surfactin was active at 25 microM in medium containing 5% fetal calf serum (FCS). Concentrations up to 80 microM of surfactin led to a titre reduction of >4.4 log10 CCID50/ml for **HSV**-1 in 15 min and for **SIV** and **VSV** in 60 min. The inactivation rate increased linearly with the incubation temperature by a factor 2.4/10 degrees C and logarithmically with the concentration. Serum components, probably proteins and/or lipids, influence the effective surfactin concentration. A disruption of the viral lipid membrane and partially of the capsid was observed by electron microscopy. These findings suggest that the antiviral action, postulated also in other investigations, seems to be due to a physicochemical interaction of the membrane-active surfactant with the virus lipid membrane. Surfactin may be useful for application in virus safety enhancement of biotechnological and pharmaceutical products. Copyright 1997 The International Association of Biological Standardization.

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

1996:377255 Document No.: PREV199699099611. New model of oropharyngeal and

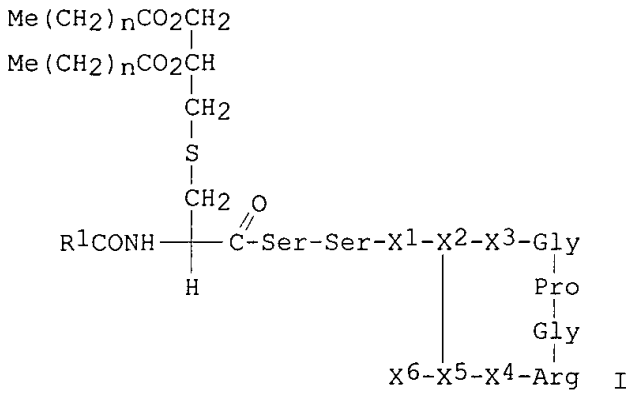
gastrointestinal colonization by Candida albicans in CD4+ T-cell-deficient mice for evaluation of antifungal agents. Flattery, Amy M. (1); Abruzzo, George K.; Gill, Charles J.; Smith, Jeffrey G.; Bartizal, Ken. (1) Antibiotic Discovery Dev., Merck Res. Lab., PO Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065-0900 USA. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1996) Vol. 40, No. 7, pp. 1604-1609. ISSN: 0066-4804. Language: English.

AB A new model for the evaluation of antifungal compounds against oropharyngeal and gastrointestinal mucosal colonization by Candida albicans was developed. To simulate the immune deficiency observed in AIDS patients, mice were depleted of CD4+ T lymphocytes by the injection of either GK1.5 hybridoma cells or purified anti-CD4+ monoclonal antibody derived from GK1.5 hybridoma cells in tissue culture. Fluorescence-activated cell sorter analysis of splenic lymphocytes confirmed the elimination of the CD4+ T-cell population. Gentamicin, a broad-spectrum, nonabsorbable aminoglycoside antibiotic, was given via the drinking water to reduce the normal gastrointestinal microflora, allowing less competition for colonization of the gastrointestinal tract by the C. albicans isolates. Mice were challenged by gavage and swabbing their oral mucosae with a pure culture of C. albicans. Gentamicin was withdrawn 3 days postchallenge, and antifungal compounds were administered via the drinking water ad libitum at concentrations ranging from 25 to 400 mu-g/ml. L-693989, a water-soluble phosphorylated **cyclic lipopeptide** prodrug of pneumocandin B-o, and L-733560, a semisynthetic derivative of pneumocandin B-o, are inhibitors of 1,3-beta-D-glucan synthesis that exhibit potent in vivo anti-Candida spp. and anti-Pneumocystis carinii activities. The efficacies of L-693989, L-733560, fluconazole, ketoconazole, and nystatin were evaluated in this new oropharyngeal and gastrointestinal model of mucosal colonization. L-693989, L-733560, fluconazole, and ketoconazole showed superior efficacies in reducing the numbers of C. albicans CFU per gram of feces and the numbers of oral CFU relative to those in sham-treated controls in this model, while nystatin was moderately effective in reducing oral and fecal colonization by C. albicans in this model.

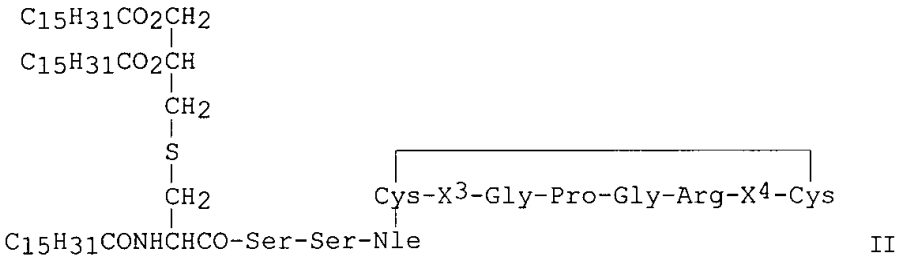
L40 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 2

1994:31232 Document No. 120:31232 Preparation of synthetic peptides comprising a **cyclic HIV** principal neutralizing determinant (cPND) and a **lipopeptide**. Tolman, Richard L.; Hannah, John (Merck and Co., Inc., USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 547681 A2 19930623, 21 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1992-203846 19921210. PRIORITY: US 1991-811047 19911218.

GI



I



II

AB A hybrid immunogen, useful for raising high titers of **HIV** neutralizing antibodies in a mammal in the absence of an added adjuvant (no data), comprises a **cyclic HIV** principal neutralizing determinant (cPND) and an synthetic peptide analog of the Escherichia coli or Streptomyces willmorei **lipopeptide**, particularly triacyl- or tripalmitoyl-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-serine. Preferably in the hybrid immunogen triacyl-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-serine is linked to an **HIV** cPND comprising the sequence Gly-Pro-Gly-Arg, as represented by the formula [I and II; X1 = bond, amino acid, peptide of 2-5 amino acids; X2 = amino acid bonded to X5; X3 = 1-25 amino acid-long peptide sequence found in any of the common isolates of **HIV** gp120, amino terminal and adjacent to the Gly-Pro-Gly-Arg sequence; X4 = bond, 1-25 amino acid-long peptide sequence found in any of the common isolates of **HIV** gp120, carboxy-terminal and adjacent to the Gly-Pro-Gly-Arg sequence; X5 = amino acid bonded to X2; X6 = HO, NH2, 1-10 amino acid-long peptide; n = 1-20; R1 = Me(CH2)n, Cl3CCH2O]. A hybrid peptide immunogen II (X3 = Tyr-Asn-Lys-Arg-Lys-Arg-Ile-His-Ile, X4 = Ala-Phe-Tyr-Thr-Thr-Lys-Asn-Ile-Ile-Gly) was prepd. by the solid phase method using a peptide synthesizer Milligen 9050, Fmoc-Cys(Trt)-OPKA resin (Fmoc = 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl,Trt = trityl) (Milligen Corp.), and N-Fmoc-protected amino acid pentafluorophenyl or dihydrobenzotriazine active esters.

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-167091 [20] WPIDS
AB WO 9206992 A UPAB: 19931006
(+ 9.10.90, 11.10.90, 26.04.91(2), 16.05.91 - US - 594214, 595894, 691606/7 701387) (367PT)
The following phosphate esters and their salts are new: (a) cpds. of

formula ROPO(OH)2 (I), where ROH is (i) an FK-506 type macrolide as described in US4894266 or EP323042, where the oH gp. is in the 32 position or (ii) rapamycin (US3929992), where the OH gp. is in the 43 posn.; (b) the echinocandin phosphate of formula (II); (c) peptide analogue phosphates of formula (III) or (IV); (R1 = PO(OH)2); (d) simvastatin phosphates of formula (V) and (VI); (e) alpha-zearalenol 6'-phosphate of formula (VII).

Phosphorylation of OH-contg. organic cpds. is effected by contact with a Rhizopus oryzae strain in an aq. medium contg. a C source at ambient temp.

USE - Cpds. (I) are immunosuppressants. Cpd. (II) is an antiparasitic and antimycotic agent, e.g. active against Pneumocystis carinii and Candida spp. Cpds. (III) and (OV) are **HIV** protease inhibitors useful for treating AIDS. Cpds. (V) and (VI) are hypocholesterolaemic and antifungal agents. Cpd. (VII) is implied to have oestrogenic or animal growth-promoting activity. (0/0)

0/0

ABEQ US 5198421 A UPAB: 19931006

Phosphorylated **cyclic lipopeptide** of formula (I) and its cationic salts are new.

R = PO(OH)2. `Cationic salt' is Li, K, Mg, Na, Ca or (1-4C alkyl) ammonium salt.

(I) may be prepd. by incubating a cpd. of formula (II) with induced resting cells of Rhizopus anhizus ATCC 11145.

USE - Antifungal agents, (I) are useful in treating Pneumocystis carnii infections.

0/1

ABEQ EP 552309 A UPAB: 19931118

The following phosphate esters and their salts are new: (a) cpds. of formula ROPO(OH)2 (I), where ROH is (i) an FK-506 type macrolide as described in US4894266 or EP-323042, where the OH gp. is in the 32 position or (ii) rapamycin (US3929992), where the OH gp. is in the 43 posn.; (b) the echinocandin phosphate of formula (II); (c) peptide analogue phosphates of formula (III) or (IV); (R1 = PO(OH)2; (d) simvastatin phosphates of formula (V) and (VI); (e) alpha-zearalenol 6 Dwg.0/0

L40 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

1991:629824 Document No. 115:229824 Distinction of **HIV**-1 and **HIV**-2 infection using novel synthetic lipopeptide-conjugates as antigens in ELISA. Hummel, R. P.; Troeger, W.; Jung, G.; Boeltz, T.; Bessler, W.; Biesert, L.; Ruebsamen-Waigmann, H. (Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D-7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.). Pept., Proc. Eur. Pept. Symp., 20th, Meeting Date 1988, 686-8. Editor(s): Jung, Guenther; Bayer, Ernst. de Gruyter: Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger. (English) 1989. CODEN: 57ACAI.

AB Two **lipopeptide** conjugates (contg. **HIV**-1 or **HIV**-2 glycoprotein gp41 peptides) were prepd. and used in ELISA tests to distinguish between blood antibodies to **HIV**-1 or **HIV**-2. Use of these **cyclic lipopeptide** conjugates as antigens for coating the ELISA plates resulted in improved discrimination of antibodies from **HIV**-1 vs. **HIV**-2 infected patients.

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3

89123715 Document Number: 89123715. Distinction between **HIV**-1 and **HIV**-2 infection using novel synthetic lipopeptide conjugates as antigens in enzyme immunoassays. Boltz T; Hummel R P; Troger W; Rubsamen-Waigmann H; Biesert L; Muller-Lantzsch N; Koch P; Bessler W; Jung

G. (Institut fur Immunobiologie, Universitat Freiburg, F.R.G.) JOURNAL OF
VIROLOGICAL METHODS, (1988 Dec) 22 (2-3) 173-82. Journal code: HQR. ISSN:
0166-0934. Pub. country: Netherlands. Language: English.

AB A novel immunoassay technique using synthetic **lipopeptide** (Pam3Cys-Ser) linked to immunodominant peptide domains of **HIV**-1 and **HIV**-2 envelope proteins as an antigen adsorbent has been developed. Attachment of peptides to microtiter plates can be considerably improved with this method by employing the hydrophobic properties of **lipopeptide**. From the sera of 121 **HIV**-1 infected patients 117 reacted with Pam3Cys-Ser-[**HIV**-1(598-609) **cyclic** disulfide]. Five of 5 **HIV**-2 positive sera were positive with Pam3Cys-Ser-[**HIV**-2(593-603)**cyclic** disulfide]. Control sera failed to react with these conjugates.

=> log y

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